#### IN THE YOUNG AND RISING GENERAtion, the vegetative powers of life are strong; but, in a few years, bow often the pullid hue, the lack-instre eye, and emaciated torm, and the impossibility of application to mental effort, show its banetal influence! It soon becomes evident to the observer that some depressing influence is checking the development of the body.

If the patient be a female, the restraints of fashionable dress and the ball-room, with the body half clothed, the mind eagerly ment on pleasure. When one excitement is finished, another in prospective keeps, the mind morbidly sensitive, and absolute y forbids the exercise indispensible to organic strength. Exposure to night air, and body reeking with excessive dancing, produce theh legitimate effect, and the unfortunate temale, regardless of the plain dictates of unerring nature becomes an unwilling subject to medical treatment. The approach of the beautiful and wonderful period in which body and mind undergo so fascinating a change from child to woman, and in which nature is to show her saving powers in diffusing the chegistion and visiting the cheek with the bloom of health-is looked for in valn. Con-

Alast increase of appet'te has grown by what it fed on, the energies of the system are prostrated, and the whole econemy is deranged.

In reviewing the causes of these distressing complaints, it is most paincul to contemplate the attendant evils consequent upon them. It is but simple justice to the subject to enumerate a few of the many additional causes which so 'argely affect the life hea'th, and happiness of all classes of society, and which, consequently affect, more or less directly the welfare of the entire numan family, and at the same time placing in their hands a remedy for the removal of the consequences.

### Felmbold's Fluid Extract Buchu

FOR WEAKNESS ARISING FROM EXCESSES OR INDISCRETION, EXISTING IN PERSONS OF BOTH SEXES, AND AT EVERY PERIOD OF LIFE.

Attended with the following symptoms:-Indisposition to Exertion, Loss of Power, Loss of Memory, Di mculty of Breathing, General Weakness, Horror of Discase, Weak Nerves, Trembling, Horror of Death, Night Sweats, Cold Feet, Wakefulness, Dimness of Vision, Languor, Universal Lassitude of the Muscular System, Often Fnormous Appetite with Dyspeptic Symptoms, Hot Hands, Flushing of the Body, Dayness of the Skin, Pallid Countenance and Eruptions on the Face, Pain in the Back, Heaviness of the Eyelids, Frequently Black Spots flying before the Wyes, with Temporary Suffusion and Loss of Sight, Want of Attention, Great Mobility, Restlessness with Horror of Society. Nothing is more desirable to such Patients than Solitude, and nothing they more dread for Fear of Themselves no Repose of Manner, no Earnestness, no Speculation, but a hurried Transition from one question to another.

These symptoms, if allowed to go on-which this Medicine invariably removes soon follow Loss of Power, satulty, and Epileptic Firs, in one of which the patient

Buring the Superin endence of Dr. Wilson, at the Bleomingdale Asylum, this sad result occurred in two patients; reason had for a time left them, and both died

Who can say that these excesses are not frequently followed by those discrul diseases, INSANITY and CONSUMPTION? The records of the Insanc Asylums, and the melanchoty deaths by Consumption, bear ample witness to the truth of these assertions. In Lunatic Asylums the most melancholy exhibition appears. The countenance is actually sodden and quite destitu e-neither Mirth or Grief ever visits it Should a sound of the voice occur, it is rarely articulate

"With word) measures wan Despair Low su 'en sounds his grie begui.ed." While we regret the existence of the above diseases and s) mpton s, we are prepared to offer an invaluable girt of chem.sirv for the remo. al of the consequence;-

## HELMBOLD'S HIGHLY CONCENTRATED FLUID EXTRACT OF BUCHU.

THERE IS NO TONIC LIKE IT. It is an anchor of hope to the surgeon and patient; and this is the testimony of al who have used or prescribed it. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EX RACT BUCHU for Non Retention or Incontinence of Ur ne Irritation, Infla nmation or Ulceration of the Bladder or Kidneys, Diseases of the Prostate Gland Stone In the Bindder, Calculus, Gravel or Brick Dust Deposit, and all Diseases of the Bladder, Kidneys, and Dropsical Swellings.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EX . RACT BUCHU, In affections pecu iar to females, is unequalled by any other preparation, for all compilates incident to the sax, whether arising from habits of dis lipation, imprudeucles, or in the Decume or Change of Lite.

# HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU

IMPROVED ROSE WASH Will radi ally exterminate from the system Diseases of the Urinary Organs arising from habits of dissipation at little expense. It is or no change in thet, and no exposure, empletely superseding those unpleasant and dangerous reme less. Copaiba and Mercury in curing those un-pressant and DANGEROUS DISEASES.

USE HELMB LO'S PLUID EXTRACT BUCHU usil cases of the Urmary Organs, whether existing an male or emails from whatever cause originating, and no insite of how long standing. It is peasant in tasts and odor, immediate in it savian, and more strengthening than at y of the preparations of bark or Iron.

Those suffering from Broken-down or Delic ate Constitutions, procure the remedy at once.

The reader must be aware that however slight may be the attack of the above cleenes it is sare to affect the bedily health, mental powers, happiness and that or posterity. Cur flesh and blood are supported from these sources.

# PHYSICIANS, PLEASE NOTICE!

We make no scoret of the ingredients. HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT BUCHU is composed of Bucha, Cubels and Judger Berries, selected with great circ, and prescribed by the most eminent physicians. Predared in vacuo by H. I. HELABOLD Druggis; and Chomist oskiteen scars' experience in the city of Philadelphia (Dr. Keysen is a physician of over twenty years' experience, and a graduate of the Jefferson Medical College, and of the University of Medicine and Surgery of Philadelphia.

Air. H. T. Helmhold —Dear Sir: In regard to the question asked me as to my opinion about Buchs I would say that I have used and sold the article in various is rus for the past thirty years. I do not think there is any form or preparation of it I have not used or known to be used in the various diseases where such medicate agent would be indicated. You are aware, as well as myse f. that it has been extensively employed in the various diseases of the bladder and klaneys, and the reputation it has acquired, it my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

reputation it has acquired, in my judgment, is warranted by the facts.

I have seen and used, as before stated, every form of Buchs—the powdered leaves the simple decorion time fluid extracts—and I sto not cognizant of any preparation of that plant at all equal to yours. Twelve years' experience ought, I think, to give me the right to judge of its merits and without projudice or partiality I give yours precedence over all others.

I value your Bucha for in effect on patients. I have cured with it and seen cured with it, more diseases of the blacder and kidneys than I have ever seen cured with any other Bucha, or any other proprietory compound of whatever name. Respectfully yours, etc.,

GEORGE H. KEYSER M. D.,

No. 140 Wood street, Pitteburg, Pa.

August 11, 1865.

HELMBOLD'S FLUID EXTRACT OF SARSAPARILLA.

HIGHLY CONCENTRATED. One bottle equivalent in strength to one gallon of the It reaches the seat of the disease immediately, ex-

pelling all BUMORS OF THE BLOOD, and BEAUTIFFING THE COMPLEXION!

These articles being of such strength, the dose is exceedingly small. From this fact it is used in the United States Army Hospitals and public Sanitary Institutions throughout the land.

#### PRINCIPAL DEPOTS HELMBOLD'S DRUG AND CHEMICAL WAREHOUSE,

No. 584 BROADWAY, New York;

HELMBOLD'S MEDICAL DEPOT, No 164 S. TENTH Street, below Chesnut, Philadelphia

SOLD BY DRUGGISTS EVERYWHERE.

BEWARE OF COUNTERPEITS.

LASK FOR UNLMBOLD'S.

## LATEST FROM EUROPE.

Peace and War Interests in Germany, Italy, France, and England-Declarations of France and the British Cabinet-The Thrones in Danger from a General Movement of the People-Effect of the Bombardment of Valparaise-The Fight for the Championship-The "Hanly Art" Brought Into Contempt, and Indignation of the P. R. Veterans, Etc.

The mails of the Africa reached this city from Boston this morning Correspondence from Paris is not very hopeful (May 25) of the assemblage of a Furopean Congress in that city, or its effect in preventing war's ould it assemble. The letter contains the following:—"In case a congress or conference (for the two words are used modferently) shall meet, the Paiace of the Eysee, where Louis Napoleon plotted his coup d'etat in 1861, will be assigned for the use of the pienipotentials."

in 1851, while assigned for the use of the pienipotentiaries."

The same writer adds:—"The American Commissioners for the Paris Universal Exhibition are a good deal perplexed at the absence of instructions from home. For the last two or three posts they have had no news at all, and they are at a loss to imagine what hitch there can be in the way of Coupress voting the appropriation bill. Without funds they cannot stir a step."

A Berlin correspondent (May 23) says that the opinion in that city was that a congress in Paris would completely fail to settle the affairs of Europe; in fact, that the "Congress is war."

The Dublin correspondent of the London Times, writing on the 25th of May, says:—"Warner (the anti-Feman informer) is likely to recover from the effects of his wound. He was to have sailed for Canada, with his family, on the 31st inst., of which the Feman Assassination Cub were no don't aware.

Canada, with his family, on the 31st inst., of which the Fenian Assassination Cub were no dou't aware. It is said that O'Conner, who was employed for the purpose of kiling him, is unknown to the police in connection with the Fenian movement."

The London Times of May 25 announces, editorially, the arrival of Head Centre Stephens in New York, and says:—'The Fenians, with their usual frankness, have given both Governments full warning of their designs. Great Britain and the United States are at oeace, and we have sincere satisfaction in acknowledging that the American Government has acced loyally and in good faith towards us throughout this whole Fenian agitation. What it promised it has performed. It has allowed the passion of knaves and the folly of dupes to exhale without bindrance in gasconade; but it interposed at once when evert offense was threatened. We recognize and reciprocate the sentiments on which this policy is based."

is based."

Prince Paul Esterhazy, who was in the eighty-first year of his age, died at Ratisbon at 6 o'clock on the morning of the 21st of May.

The Leipsic Gazette, an official organ of the Saxon

Go) crumeet, asser's that Prussian agents are trying to get up an *emeute* in that city.

Peace addresses continue to flow in at the palace in Berlin. The last three received are from the Rhenish manufacturing towns of Julica, Beckelt,

and Langberg.

the French Transatian ic Steam Navigation Company demands an indemnity of £20,000 for the re-iusal of the Austran Government to allow the steamer Tampico containing recruits for the Em-peror Maximilian to put to sea.

## THE CERMAN QUESTION.

## The ' Empire is Peace."

From the Paris Constitutionnel, May 24. We showed yesterday that the policy of the Emperor's Government has always been of a pacific character, and that the initiative which it has just taken in the assemblage of a congress is but the log taken in the assemblage of a congress is but the logical consequence, or rather the regular continuation, of the same pointy. We have a few remarks to make upon the character of this conterence. Every one knows that it will have for its special object the restoration of tranquilitity to Europe by seeking for the means of preserving peace. Nor is there any person who does not recognize the importance of such a mission, considering the prepara ions for war which are being pushed on with extreme energy, the various passions which have been excited, and the numerous interests which protest against a war. the numerous interests which protest against a war, the proportions and effects of which would be terr

Nothing, then, is more natural than the anxiety with which public or mon is directed upon the scheme for a conference, and with which it awaits the re-ult of communications relating to that scheme which are passing between the neutral powers, who which are passing between the neutral powers, who are from this time aggred to accept it in principle. But we cannot observe, wishout astonishment the levity with which certain journals speak of this projected conference. They do not hesitate to prophesy by affirming beforehand its failure. According to their notious, public opinion ought not in any way to trouble use I about any efforts that may be made to procure the assembly of a conference; and even the powers taemselves who are making those efforts should not regard their enterprise in any serious light.

any serious light.

These journals pretend not to see, despite all evidence, either facts or intentions. They will take no account of the grave conditions which have led to the suggestion of this scheme. It is France, as we have said which has taken the initiative in it England and Russia have readily assented to it. Is, then, the agreement of these great powers to pass for nothing? Do we not all know the rank pass for nothing? Do we not all know the rank which each of these powers holds, and the part which she plays in Europe? Is it not evident that their common action must add to the strength of each of them? And to speak, as we may be allowed to do, of France in particular, has she not to entitle her to the confidence of the friends of peace the authority of those precedents which we snumerated yesterday? She stood alone in the first instance in desiring the re establishment of peace when she proposed it after the capture of Sebastopol to England and to Russia, and peace was restored. She alone saw with regre and peace was restored. She alone saw with regret the war which was on the verge of breaking out be-tween Frussia and Switzerland, and the war was avoided. Why should success be more impossible now, when France has England and Russia as asso-ciates in her work of European interest? Will she labor with less zoal and with fewer chances of suc-cess supported by such powerful co-generation? cess supported by such powerful co-operation? The union of the three great Governments gives to their action an immense force, without diminishing indi-vidually the duties they have taken upon themselves, and the responsibilities which they have consented

to bear.

Doubtless they have not pledged themselve-to attain at any cost and by any means the object they have in view—the prevention of war. But they have pleaged their honor to do, loyally and firmly, everything that is possible in performing the mission which they have voluntarily undertaken to obtain which they have voluntarily undertaken to obtain the result which they so carnestly desire. And let it not be said that France England, and Russia themse ves have little listh in a work which they have only commenced, in order, as it were to ease their consciences. No. Three Governments so highly placed in Europe, and disposing or such vast sources of influence, would not have entered upon a task so grave and so dear to many interests without being determined to employ all means likely to insure success. For our part we are convinced of it, at dwe do not hesitate to declare our conviction.

The Courts of London and St. Petersburg, like the Government of the Euperor, sincerely desire the preservation of peace, and their union, which attests that desire, guarantees also the earnestness of their

that desire, suarantees also the earnostross of their efforts to relieve Europe from the incalculable missorbine which would ensue from the threatened war. Are we, then, to say that with this union and this zeal all difficulties and impossibilities have disappeared, and that success is certain? We would not create any such filusions.

But we maintain with a neer ty and with confidence that the assembly of a confidence will interest.

dence that the assembly of a conference will intro-duce into the situation a new element which will great y modify it, and which will oppose to the pasgreat y mod ly it, and which will oppose to the passions whose ardor causes the danger of war, important efforts and serious chances for the maintenance of peace. We spoke just now of the new and
considerable strength which the concurrence of
England and Russia conferred upon the pacificatory
action of France. The three Courts have the support of an a wince which adds immensely to their
authority—it is that of the unanimous populations
and the general interests of Europe which they represent.

The King of Prussia on Peace. The King of Prussia returned the following reply, on the 23d of May, to the address which was re-cently presented to him by the Municipality of Breaden;

The address which the magistrates and municipahty of the town of Bresiau presented to me on the 15th of May I have received with much pleasure. I recognize in it the expressions of the same spirit

which in the vear ISIS animated the fathers of the present mbab tasts of Breslau. It has aforded me much pleasure to find the representatives of the city giving a warm and earnest expression to that work. No one has a more painful knowledge than myself of the enormity of the sacrifices which a war in the Fatherland would impose. No one can feel more deeply that they should be borne alike by the ruler and the people.

My word may suffice as an assurance to the town of Breslau that no object of ambition not even that object which might be justified on the ground of the common interest of the Father and, but only the duty of deferding Pruss a and her most sacred possessors, has induced me to summon my people to arms. The inhabitants of the town may feel assured I most earnestly desire and shall most anxious y stive to bring abint an understanding upon the quest ons in dispute betweending Government and the Dict. I shall convoke the Diet of the monarchy with a hole of that, considering the dangers which are threatening Prussia, conflicting yiews and varying threatening Prusia, conficting views and varying opinions may be merged in common devotedness to the Fatherland.

By decreeing fresh elections I have secured to the electors, released from all reservences to the past, the power of express ng the sentiments which animate my people in the present measured position of our country. In this manner I hope to find the fathing town of Bre sau represented in the next Diet, and through its deputies assisting me in bringing about that agreement for which I have been so carnestly in course.

#### hanger to the Thrones from War. From the London Times, May 26.

We have much to hope from the strong d'sposition of the greater part of Europe for peace. Of the temper of the Germans it is unnecessary to speak, and the French are scarcely less unwilling to see war again break out. A great, if a gradual chaine in their character has long been in progress, and the nation which for so many years was the terror of I proper in now—as a nation—devoted to the pursuits of peace. The finance of the empire has given almost every individual an interest in the imperial lunds, and railway and other stocks are held very largely by

every class of the population.

The savings of every one, whether tradesman, artisan, or peasant, have been imperilled by the fall in all kinds of securities since the first rumors of war. The people see with apprenension the interruption of commerce and communication; the cause of Italy has never been so popular as might have been expected from a past alliance and the remembrance of common victories, and Prussia has never iccovered in France the memories of 1814 and 1815. The Emperor Napoleon, too, as well as the other sovereigns of the confinent generally, may well see The Emperor Napoleon, too, as well as the other soverespis of the continent generally, may well see with concern the dimensions and the directions which this conflict is taking. The Italian Government has called popular enthusiasm to its aid, and in Continental parlance, antied itself with the revolution. The Kingol Prussia is taking about universal suffrage, and a radical reform in the German Constitution. What may be the relations of the Austrian Emperor towards his less well-affected and non-German provinces three months after the outbreak of a war is as yet hidden in the future.

But there is a feeling that this war, it once begun,

But there is a feeling that this war, it once begun But there is a feeling that this war, it once begun, will assume a revolutionary character. If these milions of men meet in conflict thrones will not remain where they are German, Italian Magyar, Czech, and Pole will be moved as they never were moved before. Such convulsions may be inevitable in the progress of nations, but they are not pleasing to emperors and kings. The position the masses have taken in these countries, the intense interest of all classes, the enthusiasm of one country, the indignation of another, and the proof which has been given that if the soveriens raise a tempest beer given that if the sovereigns raise a empest they will not be able to lay it, must have its effect upon every wise ruler, however exalted his rank and extensive his power,

#### The Congress. SATISPACTORY PROGRESS TOWARDS AN ORGANIZATION.

Paris (May 25)Correspondence of the London Times It is affirmed that the reply of the Russiau Gov-ernment, accepting the proposal of a conference, ar-rived the morning, and that the acceptance is unre-

The English Government having already acthe Edgish Government having already accepted, the three neutrais are, therefore, agreed on that point. It is also stated that on Friday, a note addressed to Austria, italy, and Prussia, will be sent from London, Paris, and St. Petersburg, inviting them to the conference to be held in Paris for the regulation of the differences which caused the arma-

ments in these states. This note, although presented separately, will be identical in form. The Ambas-adors of Great Britain, France, and Russia will proceed together to the Minister for Foreign Affairs of each of the powers to whom the in-

ritation is address-d.

La France says that the Cabinet of Vienna had already given reason to believe that Austria would accept the proposal of a conference. She asked, however, that a change should be made in the terms employed in the first programme, which proposed that the cession of Venetia should be one of the

omit to be examined.

In the amended note the only question to be prolosed is, "What means can be found to guarantee he security of Italy ?' This form having been adopted by the neutral powers the adhesion of Austria is counted upon and which, in the present circumstances, is regarded as an important fact.

# THE CHAMPIONSHIP.

Battle between Mace and Goss for the English Belt-An Hour and Ten Minutes in the Ring-Squaring, Sparrieg, and Shuffling, but no Hard Ruocks-Indignation of the Patrons of the Ring, and Lamentations of the Veterans.

From the London Express (Evening), May 25, The long-talked-of fight between James Maco and Joseph Goss, for the champion's best and £200 a side, took place vesterday morning near sarning-ham bridge, in Kent

The result was declared to be eminently unsatu factory by those present, for the so-called fight re-solved itself into an hour and a quarter's harmless posture-makine, after which the men shook hands, we ile the seconds proclaimed 'a draw." Of course, under these circumatances, all bets are void and neither man carries off either the champion's selt or his opponent's stakes. Loud was the disappoint ment, and fleres the denunciation of those assem bled found the ring as quarter of an hour after quarter or an hour slipped away withou cithor man strking a blow, and when at length they were seen to smilingly shake hands, the shouts and yells waxed louder, and the derision culminated in still more trightful eaths. The ring side frequenters crave for blood, and that neither Mace nor Gross should have returned to town battered to pieces is held to be a serious grievance against both, if not an inclineeable stain on their professional There was no pretense at disguising the disap

continent and disgust of the spectators, who were tall classes or society, and who had reached the attle-field in perfect comfort to the following way:-It was pretty generally known among those in-terested that tickets could be obtained at a public house near Leicester square last night, and that with these tickets all recessary informat on would be supplied. Armed with one of these, for which £2 were paid, the holder presented himself at the Ludgate Hill station before half-past five A. M., and was promptly seated without crowding or inconvenience in a train made up of first-class carrages. Nothing could exceed the order and regularity with which this part of the proceedings was carried on A second train of third class carriages was in wait.

the lower-priced lickets issued that morning at the station. An efficient staff of policemen, guards, porters, and superior officials was in attendance, and each batch of illegal travellers was seated in one or other of the two trains. They were subsequently made into one, and punctually at half-past five a party some six hundred a rong, and composed of Guardsmen, dandies, puglists, publicans, tradesmen, sgriculturists and tuffices, started on their journey. There was not a range or shability dressed

chardsmen, dandies, puglists, publicans, tradesmen, sgraculturists and tueffies, started on their journey. There was not a ragged or shabbily dressed figure among them, for the mre had been rigidly exacted even from the personal attendants of the men about to fisht, and all present had paid heavily for the horrid luxury they hoped to enjoy.

No one knew exactly where the place of fighting would be, but all were in high spirits, for the pertection of the prediminary arrangements inspired confidence and encouraged hope, and a lower suit of joyous anticipation, from the "swell," who looked anxiously after the stowage of his well-stored plenic basket and hamper of champagne, to the valgar, red-eyed, puffy faced tavern-keeper, who passed from carriage to carriage, offering in a hoarse whisper "to lay six to four on Mace". The tokets were inspected both before and during the journey, and no precautions were wanting to limit the day's pleasure to those able and willing to pay.

Soon after half-past 6 the train stopped by the side of a grassy field some three miles beyond Farningham bridge, and its occupants speedily hurried down the embankment to make bets, exchange ox-

perience, and keenly criticize the turf. The first spot pitched upon was declared to be too flinty, but the grass a few yards further was pronounced "Leautifully fit." This was not until after it had been patted and felt, and scrutinized by ruffianly harsh-voiced enoundreis with as much tender consideration as if they were prudent house vives purchasing a cestly dress. Then the stakes and ropes were fixed, and the ring formed.

Then came further claims upon the purse.
Outside the first enclosure, in which are the 'cortis' and the combatants, runs a second rope, and for the privilege of standing in the pace between these twain "inner ring" tickets were sold at five shit incs a head.

hit ince a head This done, as the grass was damp with the dew of one of the brightest May morning of the year, camp-stoos and kitchen chairs were offered to be

camp-stop and kitchen chairs were offered to be lett out at half a guinea each.

By the time these all important preliminaries were over and it was seen that all likely purchasers or hires were supplied, Goss threw up his cap, and monedia ely liferwards was in his corner, supported by his seconds, Jack Hicks and Baldock, of London.

Goss is a powerfully built young fellow, whose stuidy himbs and muscular development speak foreithly of strength and power. His nick is short and thick, his shoulders broad and well set; while the limits savagery of his face is heightened by hips which turn outwards and upweids in the animal fishion when he speaks or smiles. He had been heard to speak confidently of his own "fitness," but were an anxious look, as if fully impressed with the respons blitty of facing so redoubtable a champton as Mace.

as Mace.

The latter has a rather handsome face, while the The latter has a rather handsome face, while the predominant expression is rather stern and determined then brutal or cruel. It was remarked however, that his legs looked thin and "weedy," and that superb as his condition was, "he was not the man he had been." This was the situation:—Joss, young, strong, and with a reputation for courage and dogged endurance; Mace, experienced, scientific, and with a character of long standing at stake. Bets of three to one on the latter were loudly proffered, but with few takers, though a few bets were booked at two to one.

It was within a few minutes of 7 A. M. when what it is trony to call "theifight" commenced; and from that time until ten in nutes past 8 face and Goss danced about squared, feinted, countered, and shuffled, without fighting a round, almost without giving a blow. The people about—"pairons," pugilists, and

a blow. The people about—"pairons," purilists, and the rest—were first remonstrative, and finally furious, while the four seconds perpetually transgressed the laws of the ring by mock fighting and by leaving their curners to dence round and yell derisively at the two half-naked figures, in the hope of exciting them with what is called "business."

them with what is called "business."

"I er a blank si, ht too smiling and friendly with each other for my taste, blank blank yer; can't yer get a little spiteful?" was the genist admonition or one of Mr. Mace's supporters; while the friends of Goss adjured him 'to go in and smash the old 'un, who had got no stamina, and was only boundin' on

Goss adjured him "to go n and smash the old 'an, who had got no stamina, and was only bouncin' on what he'd done when Goss was a baby." It was all fur less, however, and though those versed in lighting phrases might distinguish between one kind of feent and another, the broad t with is that the two men, having tired out the patience of their fierce friends and backers shook hands. Goss without a scratch, Mace with a trifling abrasion of the nose and right cheek.

To describe one bystander's expression is to describe all. How Tom King, genteel and smart, and looking less ike a puglist han ever with his trimly kept whiskers and mous ache explained that Mace was a very different man now to when he knew him;" how the veteran Jemmy Shaw almost cried with vexation at "wot the ring had come to, with two blessed champions in it afraid to touch each other;" how Jem Ward, with a grizzled moustache, looking like a balf-pay major, shrugged his shoulders pi yingiy when asked what he would have thought o' that o' game in his day; how Nat Langham looked on more in soriow than in anger; how Rooke, with his recent sears all healed, explained vociferns! what should be done—must he left to Rooke, with his recent sears all healed, explained vociferously what should be done—must be left to other pens. The one bit of consolation was that a second fight would take place on the same day, which would certain y ie 'pretty;' and 'pretty' it certainly was, if much hard hitting and free y flowing blood give a title to that word.

ing blood eive a title to that word.

Two voung puglists (light weights) had been matched to fight and were speedily at work in the ring. Their conduct was precisely the ieverse of those preceding them. Both were praised delightedly as "regular little glut ons for punishment," and were rapidly becoming black and crimson from buils a and bleeding, was not be police broke into the ring, and the hateful proceedings terminated by one o' t'ie intruders being knocked down by half-a-dozen ruffi ns, and afterwards cut and kicked about the face and head until he lay we'te ing in blood. OPINION OF THE LONDON PRATERNITY-AN ENGLISH GLORY VANISHED.

From the London Sportsman, May 26.

\* \* So 'lame and imac ent a conclusion'
will, of course, only hear one interpretation; indeed,
long before the miserable farce was played out it was pretty evident what the speciato's it, as they expressed their disgust at the imposi-tion in the most unmistakable manner. Mace called at our office yesterday, and stated that he had s; rained his not three weeks are, and was incapa-ble of following his adversary about the ring; but as we have not seen Goss we are not in a position to give his version of the affair. The facts, however, were too patent to admit of any explanation; and after this last exhibition of "Pugilism Made Easy" we should imaging that the crudite compiler of "Fistana" may now rest from his labors and bong his chronicle to an appropriate close with the Last Fight for the Championship."

A "RECONSTRUCTED" CRITICISM UPON JUDGE UNDERWOOD .- A Richmond correspondent of one of the Northern papers thus pictures the scope in the court when the famous charge was delivered: -"The sixteen jurors being all empanuelled, the Judge commenced to read in a clear but tr-mbing voice, his charge to them-and such a charge! Suf voice, his charge to them—and such a charge: Suffice it to say, it was never equalled by anything in the whole anna's of American jurisprudence not even by the charge of the same Judge at Norsolk, It intriv out-Underwooded Underwood. The countenances of the assemblage during the delivery of this wonderful written document, were something worthy of the pencil of a Hogarth. Every sign of mirth, from the hall-incredulous smile to the fully appreciative broad grin, were there visible, Learned lawyers sat listening with lifted eyebrows and mouths agape with astonishment; the wicked press-gang punched each other hilariously in the rits as each successive populu came booming against the press; gentlemen sat pleasantly starmer at each other, evidently trying to discover a likeness be-tween them and the savages of Benguela and Sene camble. The whole thing intolerable, valeur and

embla. The whole thing—intolerable, vulgar, and in-ulting as it was—was far too nich to excite anger; the one pervading feeling was, meredulity and astenishment, minched with pity for the exhibitor. The wicked animus of a Jeffreys was completely lost sight of in the amusing bombast of a Buzbuz." The same correspondent makes fun of Acting District Attorney Hennessy for announcing that the Court would "stand adjourned until the first Toosday in October." Those who are curious and nice about English pronunciation will appreciate the critic above quoted when we explain that in the, North it is common to say Toosday (Tuesday) and Soo (Sue), but in the South they make it Te-use-day and See-you. Our lawyers should make a note of this. Our most refined and crudite scholars sinks a happy medium between these two pronuncia ions

e pecially in New England.

DR. MARY E. WALKER ARRESTED. -Dr. Mary Walker, well known in this city during the war, has, it appears, got into trouble in New York. The Post of yesterday says:—"An unusual excitement was caused at the Police Headquarters in Mulberry street yesterday, by a visit from Dr. Mary E. Walker, well known during the war as 'Major' Walker. She served as surgeon in the army during the war. The object of her visit was to enter a complaint against a policeman for illerally arresting her. It seems that on Tuesday the woman was walking in Canal street, near Broadway, dressed in a long black coat and black pantaloons, when an Eighth Precinct policeman took her into custody for wearing men's ature. Having been conducted to the Station House, the woman convinced the ser-geant that she ought not to have been arrested, and that officer discharged her. Ye-terday Dr. Walker preferred a complaint against the pohiceman, alleging that she had not only been lilegally arrested, but that the officer had used unnecessary violence, and had insulted her. He will be tried before the Police Commissioners at an early day. It is understood that there is no law to prevent a woman from dress-ing in male attire if she chooses to do so; but women thus dressed are frequently arrested when the police suppose the garb is assumed for the purpose of committing any unlawful act.

## MEETING OF CANADIAN PARLIAMENT.

Suspension of the Writ of Habeas Corpus.

### MOVEMENTS OF SPEAR'S VACABOND ARMY.

A Series of Battles Fought.

THE IRISH BOHEMIANS WHIP THE "KANUCKS."

The Fenians Intrenching at Pigeon Hill.

Eic. Etc., Ste., Ste., Ste., Etc., Etc.

OPINING OF THE CANADIAN PARLIAMENT-THE WRIT OF HABEAS CORPUS SUSPENDED-SPEECH OF THE GOVERNOR-GENERAL.

OTTAWA, June 8 -At 2 P. M. to-day, Parliament

OTTAWA, June 8—At 2 P. M. to-day, Parliament was opened, and his Excellency, the 'overaon'-General, delivered an important speech, in which he said that it has teen found necessary to suspend for a time the writ or habens corpus. The following is the nost important part of the speech:—

"the threats and preparations for an attack on Canada constantly and openly made by a body organized in the United States of America, and known as Fenians, compelled me since Parliament tose, by the advice of my ministers, to call out for active service a large portion of the volunteer in tha force of the Province. The spirit displayed by an setive service a large portion of the volunteer mi itual force of the Province. The spirit displayed by me peoble and their ready response to my proclamation have received the wel-mer ted approval of Her hisjesty's Government. The events which have occurred within the last few days afford additional proofs of the necessity for the precautionary measure adopted; the flowings has been invaded by a lawless band of marsaders, but I congratulate the country that they were promptly confronted, and within twenty-lour bours compeled to make a precipitate retreat. I deplore the ices of life and the sufferings which have been ontailed upon the gallant body of the Canadian volunteers in the engagement which took place is repelling so prompty the invaders who had at acked repelling so prompt yt. e invaders who had at acked the country; and I leel assured that you will not emit to alleviate as far as may be in your power, the miseries so wantonly inflicted on many families, but while I grieve for them individually. I must contratulate the country that the first note of danger has shown that Canada possesses in her volunteers a Lody of men ready to peril their lives in defense of their Country. The contratulation of the country that the first power and country.

a Lody of men ready to peril their lives in defense of their Queen and country. The entire people have been thoroughly aroused by recent occurrences, and it must be apparent to all that tile whole resources of the country, both in men and means, will at any moment to cheerfully given in repeding any invasion of their homes. In the means of defense which I have been called upon to take, I have received the unremitting support of the Lie itenant General commanding, at d of Admiral Sir James Hope It is also a source of unfergned pleasure of me to acknow. also a source of unfeigned pleasure to me to acknow-ledge the gallant devotion disp ayed by the officers and men of her Majesty's mili ary and naval forces in canada. I am harpy to be able to since that the President of the United States has issued a procla-mation declaring that orious miractions of the laws of that country have been and are being committed. of that country have been and are being committed jurediction or the United States against the British possessions in North America and requiring a lothcers of his Government to exert every effort for their repression. I trust that the course thus adopted will are long prevent this country from being subjected to further attacks from the citizens of a nation on terms of amity with Great Britain. The maintenance of the force on active duty which the Government has been compelled to call out has involved an expenditure to a large duty which the Government has been compelled to call out has involved an expenditure to a large amount, which was not provided for by the votes of last session. Recent occurrences show the necessity of extending to Lower Canada the act, chap 98. Consolidated Statutes for Upper Canada, to protect the inhabitants of that section of the Province against the lawless aggressions from subjects of foreign countries at peace with her Majesty. It has also been necessary for the preservation of law and order to adopt a course similar to that taken in the present sees on of the Imperial Parliament for the temporary suspension of the writ of habbas corpus. It invite your immediate consideration of these I invite your immediate consideration of these

# General Spear's Command.

HAIDING IN CANADA-SKIRMISH IN THE TOWN OF PRELIGEBURG—CAPTURE OF A LARGE BRITIS. PLAG-GEN, SPEAR INTRENCHING HIS POSITION (AMP SWEENEY, Canada, June 8 — A squad of twenty men, under the command of Captain O Hara cellsisting of a number of the Eastwort expedition and all be onging to the 3d Cavalry, Irreh reput ican at which place they met a force of the enemy and et saged them, patting them to flight and capturing a large British flag, which they brought back to

The Fenians entered the Custom House at Freligs-urg, and sezzed a l the official papers. The conduct of both officers and men is spoken of in the highest Major MacNamara and Adjufant P. A. Linnot are

team leaving camp with a large force of men, and they will pass through Freligsburg, and will probably enter Sutton before night.

The British flag, which was captured at Freligs bure, is now flying at beadquarters, union down, with the green flag floating above it. The boys as they come along the road are perfectly wild with delight throwing up their caps and shouting in the est vociferous manner. In the skirmish at Freliesburg last night one online was slightly wounded and three of the nemy. The wounded British soldiers were given

r charge of an English surgeon. Under General Sweeney's orders, the Fenians will attench here, tearing up a small bridge to make the sition secure. General Spear is in command. He is just been presented with a fine norse. A few eartened and worn-out Fenians are returning

the proclamation of President Johnson does and arrass movements on the Canada side. The plans lack arms and ammunition.

THOUBLE IN THE BANKS OF THE INVADERS-HALF OF THE PENIAN ABMY BEASTLY DRUNK-WHOLESALE DESERTIONS OF THE RANK AND FILE-COLONELS LEADING THEIR REGIMENTS BACK TO THE STATES, ETC.

KIGHT WING OF THE FENIAN ARMY, CAMP SWIENEY, Canada, June 8 - P. M. - Trouble is brewing at this place among the men calling themselves soldiers of the army of Ireland. At the present moment fifty good cavalrymen could put the whole camp to rout. The entire force does not now number over one thousand men, and more than over the course of the cavalrymen could be compared to the course of the cavalrymen and more than over the cavalrymen and more than over the cavalryment. or over one thousand men, and more than one-half that number are beastly drunk. The cause of the ficulty is owing to the present disorganized state the force and the lack of sufficient discipling. The officers are unable to enforce the necessary and pro-per respect and the men cannot be brought under proper subjection to form any military organization in the United States, on account of the neutrality

in the United States, on account of the neutrality laws.

General Spear crossed over the borders with nothing more nor less than a mob of desperadoes, some of whom were armed, but by far the largest portion of them were not. It cannot be denied that the officers and some of the mea came from purely patric tic motives, but many of them crossed to Calada solely for the purpose of pundering. Lawless depredations commenced almost immediately after crossing into Canada. The men started off singly and in fours and fives, on independent marauding expeditions, their officers being ulterly powerless to prevent it and these is no calculating the amount of miscaled that has been committed. These acts have been severely condemned by one and all of the officers, and they now threaten to visit the next offense with condign punishment. The officers have taken all the liquorithat could be found in camp and have spiled it out upon the ground.

The road between here and St. Albans, a distance

The road between here and St. Albans, a distance

of eighteen miles, is filled with deserters, and these are the very men who box ted loudest and did the most taking. These ser, of men were the first to desert the cause, and by their language and actions have set a bad example to those remaining, which cannot be easily remedied. Desertions have taken place by whole companies, and in some instances; colonels have led their commands tack again over the border. General Spear met a company on their way to Vermont, and tried to induce them to remain until morning; but they fold him to go to a—l, and continued on their way homeward. The only reason why a detachment was not oldered out to shoot them down was became they had not yet been sworn into the service of the "Irish Republic."

The report of the trouble at Camp Sweeney reached St. Albans this afternoon, and two mounted couriers have just arrived from General Sweeney with despatches. A cosnoil of war has lust been held by General Spear and the commanding officers, and they determined to maintain themselves as long as possible where they now are, if they can advance no further into the interior. General Spear says that they may drive him off of Canadian soil, but it shall never be said that he turaed around and wasked deliberate y back again into Vermont. Most of the officers will stand b. General Spear in this emergency. Unless the Fennass in the large cities send supplies and ammunition immediately, there will be a useless loss of many lives.

As I close quict and order have been somewhat restored, but there is still a large amount of indiscriminate firing by the men, who fire at everything they see in the shape of horses cows, pigs, and poultry.

A SKIRMISH AT PIDGEON HILL BETWEEN COLONEL SCANLAN'S REGIMENT AND THE BRITISH-THE

BRITISH REPULSED. ST. ALBANS, Vt., June 8.—Colonel Scanlan's regiment of Fenians and the British cavalry had an ergagement near Pidecon Hill to-day. The Fenians dispersed the British, who fled in confusion the Fenians captured one hundred horses. Colonel Scanlan refused to receive them, and they were restored to their owners. Three Fenians were wounded, one badly. One British trooper was killed, and three British flags captured. Colonel Scanlan arrived in St. Albans to-night, He states that he has ordered his regiment to withdraw. General Spear still holds position on the nill, where the Irian flag is flying.

Considerable demoralization prevails among the

Considerable demoralization prevails among the Fenians, but General Spear is determined to

hold out.

A couble guard has been placed over Sweeney to-night. THE CANADIAN FORCES MOVING ON GENERAL SPEAR'S WORKS
OTTAWA, C. W., June S.—Information has been received that the Femans have crossed the border at Freligsburg, Mississquoi county. Their force is two thousand five hundred strong, according to

Frengsburg is forty miles southeast of Montreal, and about thirty miles from Waterloo, where there is a bank. The district in which it is located is a rich agricultural one, and cons dered the weake-t point in Canada.

The 7th Fusileers and a regular battery have been despatched to meet the enemy.

# seizure of the Fenian Headquarters in Ohio.

Discovery of Knapsacks and Arms-Arrest of the State Head Centre, the Crand Treasurer, and Others-The Prisoners Released on Bail, Etc.

In accordance with instructions received from the Attorney-General of the United States, the promi-nent officers of the Fenian Brotherhood residing in this cry were arrested yesterday afternoon by United States Marshal Earl Bill, on charge of aiding and abet ing violators of the neutrality laws of the United States. The officers ariested were:—Thomas Lavan, Head Centre of the State of Ohio; Thomas J. Quinlan, Grand Treasurer; Pattip O'Neil, Centre of Para Circle.

They appeared before United States Commissioner

White, and cave bait as not ows:— homas Lavan, \$1500; f. J. Quin'an, \$1000; Putin O'Ne it, \$1000. In the matter of bait, the presources claimed that the action of the authorities at Buffalo should be considered a precedent, which, if a lowed, would fix the ball at \$500 each. The Commissioner decided that the officers of the Government here were bound to take such action as the case seemed to demand, without reference to similar cases elsewhere.

The headquarters on Seneca street were seized and the papers, orders, etc, taken possession of the box of knapsacks and another containing four problems were found in the hall.

muskets were found in the hall.

There was great excrement and indignation in the Feman camps, last night, on account of this un-expected action of the Government, which seems to have dampened the ardor of the Brotherhood not a little.—Cleveland Lexder, 8th.

# FROM BALTIMORE TO-DAY.

Indge Underwood in Baltimore-A Tresson Case-Discharge of the Prisoner, Etc. Etc.

SPECIAL DESPATCH TO THE EVENING TELEGRAPH ] BALTIMORE, June 9 - Judge Underwood has arived here from Noriolk. The steamer Worcester leaves here this afternoon for Liverpool, with the United States mail and a fall

complement of passengers. The Canton Company yesterday elected Directors favorable to the re-election of John W. Randelph,

as President. In the United States Dis'rict Court yesterday, before Judge Glies, Philip Cashmeyer, under indictment for treason, appeared and pleaded guilty to the indictment, and pleaded the pardon of the Presicent of the United States, which he exhibited to the Court, and having complied with the conditions mentioned in said pardon, was ordered by the Court

From South America. Naw York, June 9 .- The steamer New York,

to be discharged.

from Aspinwall, with the California mails of May 19, bas arrived. The news from the South Pacific is unimportant . A grand National Banquet was given at Lima in honor of the repulse of the Spaniards Nothing has been heard of the new Peruvian iron-clads since leaving Brazil. The first steamer of the Australasian line will leave Panama on June 24. Heavy raics are of almost daily occurrence on the Isthmu .

The survey of the Magdalena river has been com-Movements of Specie-Over \$2,000,000 in Gold Exported.

NEW YORK, June 9 .- The steamers City of London, Teutonia, Fulton, Denmark, Brazilian, and United Kingdom, sailed for Europe to-day. The three first take out about \$2,125,000 in gold.

The steamer New York, from Aspinwil, brought £958,000 in gold.

Arrival of Steamers. NEW YORK, June 9 -The steamer Andrew John son, from Vera Cruz and Havana, and the Hiberala

Latest Markets by Telegraph.

New York, June 9.— otton is quiet. Sour dull; common 10@15c lower; subso of 4000 barres at \$6.05@0+0 4or State; \$8.00@23.75 for Onio; \$6.00@9+00 for Western; Southern droo day; \$50 barress sold at \$10.50@17; Canada lower, \$50 barress sold at \$10.50@17; Canada lower, \$50 barress sold at \$8.55@13.50. Wheat du; common is 16.2c lower; sales of 7500 bus at \$1.72 for Chilago Spring. Corn dul; mixed 1@2c, ower Oats have declined 1@2c. Beef stoady. Pork busyant at \$37.75 for Mess. Lard steady at 19.6@22.5c. Whis y dull.

Baltimone, June 9.—Flour is quiet. Northwestern extra, \$11. Wheat firm; red, \$3.02.69.12. Corn steady; receipts light. Oats dull and declined 2c. Provisions quiet but firm, Sugar quiet. Coffee dull and unsettled. Whisky dull at \$2.31.